

## BIRD WITH RED HEAD CAST GLOOM ON SHIP

Mysterious White Visitor Sits  
in Transport Rigging and  
Whistles Mournfully.

### SHARKS MENACE SAILORS

Arizona Assists Luckenbach  
After Breakdown—More  
of First Return.

Maybe it was the after effects of the plane and the wine acquired in the cafe of St. Nazaire, but everybody aboard the transport Arizona, which arrived yesterday from the French port, was full of tales about the mysterious white bird with a brilliant red head which alighted on the vessel's foremast two days out of the French port and remained there whistling a plaintive note until the ship entered the three mile limit, where the prohibition act comes into force, before the bird flew away.

All hands from Lieut.-Commander Earl E. Anderson down to the Jack-of-the-dust, including the twenty army officers and four enlisted men who made up the passenger list, were ready to create a scene of riotous revelry to celebrate and to the further fact that its presence and the weird sounds which it emitted from time to time, filled them with a vague inexplicable apprehension of impending disaster from which they were only freed when the ship docked safely at Hoboken. Even the mascots aboard, two German police dogs, which had been given to the crew by some French girls who had attended a dance aboard the transport, were set up howls of anguish in their own language. So greatly harrowed were the feelings of everybody on board by the chorus that the dogs had to be locked up in a stateroom during most of the voyage.

### Bird Not Molested.

No one attempted to chase the bird out of the rigging because one of the crew said that it was none other than a red-headed albatross and that lack of hospitality to the creature was sure to be followed by trouble. The bird refused to desert its post to get food left on the deck, but it did devour the surprising degree of dexterity in catching portions of navy chow pitched from the crow'snest.

But if the Arizona did not actually meet with disaster on the trip she grazed the edge of it. The ship was no sooner off Belle Isle, on her way into the troubled waters of the Bay of Biscay, than the two canine mascots gave unmistakable evidence that they were never cut out for seamen. So serious did their condition become that the efforts of the entire medical staff of the transport were invoked to save them from passing away of mal de mer, which, according to the same sailor who later identified the strange bird, would be followed by the death of a member of the crew.

The Arizona picked up a call for help from the steamship Edward Luckenbach. The latter's engines had broken down and she requested a tow from the transport. A small craft with a light line fastened to it was thrown overboard from the transport and a boat's crew from the Luckenbach tried to catch it, but the line parted before they could get the craft alongside in the heavy sea, which was running. Then a life raft, to which a heavier line was attached, was sent a drift from the Luckenbach, and Lieut. W. N. Fitzgerald and a boat's crew from the transport finally reached it.

### Sharks' Attack Foiled.

Some of the men were just about to climb on the raft when Ensign George W. Meyer, standing on the deck of the Arizona, saw a school of sharks making for the raft and warned the men through his megaphone. Two sharks came alongside the boat and were beaten off with blows from the oars and a tow line was rigged between the vessels. Within two minutes it parted, but a third line made up of 100 fathoms of the Luckenbach's anchor chain, a big cable and a thirteen inch hawser was finally rigged after five hours work by the boat's crew. Two hundred miles

east of Boston the Luckenbach's engines were repaired so that she could make headway and the tow was turned over to the revenue cutter Osprey, which was standing by.

The transport Marica also docked at Hoboken yesterday morning, bringing 1,119 officers and men of the First Division from Brest, as well as thirty-six Y. M. C. A. workers. The troops on board were the Third Battalion of the Twenty-sixth Infantry and Companies L and M of the Sixteenth Infantry. They were under the command of Major L. S. Fraser of Amsterdam, N. Y., who wears the Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre and was wounded at Mondovier in June and again at the Arzonne in October.

The Y. M. C. A. workers were in charge of Miss Geraldine Lampton of Larchmont, N. Y., and included Miss Isabelle Totten of 335 West Fourteenth street, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Klotz of Pelham Manor, both sixteen workers, and Miss Lucille Calk of 147 West Fifty-fifth street, Miss Virginia Laskamp of Ridge-wood, N. Y., and Miss Sarah K. Thomas of 208 West Eighty-fifth street, all entertainers.

## DANIELS PROMISES HARBORS TO PACIFIC

Secretary Will Visit Victoria,  
B. C., on Battleship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—The coming of the Pacific fleet will be followed by improvements in the harbors and bays and rivers of the Pacific coast, for all of them must be developed to care for the giant dreadnoughts of the navy and the larger merchant ships which will come in ever increasing size through the Golden Gate, said Secretary of the Navy Daniels in an address at a luncheon here today.

"We were compelled to build ships," continued the Secretary, "and now we have become a shipbuilding nation. Having learned to build ships, we will continue to build them until the prestige in world commerce we enjoyed in the early days of the republic is restored."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Secretary Daniels has accepted the invitation of Canadian officials to visit Victoria, B. C., on September 11. The Navy Department announced today that Mr. Daniels and Admiral Hugh Rodman, commander of the Pacific fleet, would make the trip on the dreadnought New York. A division of destroyers will accompany the battleship from San Francisco.

### JURY TOLD TO CURB REDS.

Justice Tierney Warns Against  
Their Activities Here.

The Bronx county Grand Jury, which was empaneled yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Tierney to be especially solicitous in cases involving the activities of radicals, "Some have come here to preach liberty for license," said he. "Some have come here to discredit from their own land and have sought an asylum and refuge on our shores. There are men here who should never have been admitted to our gates. Most of our malefactors were born abroad. They promise to obey our laws and respect authority and on the first opportunity they disregard those vows."

### SIX MONTHS FOR STRIKERS.

Garment Worker Punished for  
Part in Brawl.

Nick Strick, a garment worker of 244 Hart street, Ridgewood, Queens, was sentenced to six months in the workhouse by Magistrate Simpson in the Jefferson Market court yesterday as a result of an encounter between striking garment workers and strike breakers at Fourth avenue and Thirtieth street. Strick, who is American born, testified that he had not been ordered on picket duty by the union.

"You were born here and should show a better example to ignorant foreigners who think they can override American law and order," said the court. "It should be only jail or deportation for persons who act as you do."

### Motorist Injures Child and Flee.

Nine-year-old Dorothy Richardson, 208 West 121st street, was roller skating at 145th street and Bradhurst avenue yesterday afternoon when she was knocked down by an automobile, the driver of which fled. The child was taken to the St. Lawrence Hospital with concussion of the brain and internal injuries.

## WARNS AMERICANS NOT TO GO ABROAD

H. L. Washington, Consul at  
Liverpool, Says Conditions  
Are Abnormal.

### PASSPORTS HARD TO GET

Shipping Firm's Cashier for  
39 Years Leaves on First  
Sea Trip.

Declaring that the present passport restrictions on aliens wishing to come to this country are necessary and warning Americans that the present is not the time to go abroad in spite of alluring advertisements of the attractions of the battlefields, Horace Lee Washington, for twenty-six years Consul General at Liverpool, sailed yesterday on the Cunard liner Carmania. The consul has been enjoying his first vacation in eight years with his family at York Harbor, Me., the home of Mrs. Washington.

"If there is any talk of red tape holding up foreigners coming to this country," Mr. Washington said, "it is because we have good reasons for looking carefully into the application of every person who desired to come after the armistice was signed. As an example of the characters we have to contend with a man appeared at the consulate in Liverpool and said he was a released American prisoner who had just come out of Germany. I told him he could not sail for a few days and though he spoke perfect English, he stormed about the place in a decidedly Prussian manner."

"The intelligence service then learned he had been smuggled into the German prison camp three days before the other prisoners were released. He is now doing six months hard labor in an English prison."

"Things have not yet even approached normal conditions abroad and there is a decided shortage of food of the kind that Americans are accustomed to have. No one should go abroad unless without good business reasons."

Arthur Halle, cashier of the shipping firm of Bowring & Co., 17 Battery place, left on the steamship for his first trip in thirty-nine years, in spite of the fact that he has been closely identified with shipping matters during the whole of that period. He is returning to his old home in Manchester and expects to remain a year.

Other passengers on the liner were Spencer S. Dickson, British Consul at Rosario, Argentina, and Frank G. Mackey, a prominent polo player of some years ago, on his way to visit friends in England.

The Carmania carried 232 first cabin passengers, 199 second cabin and 690 steerage.

La Lorraine of the French Line also sailed yesterday with every berth filled. On board were 175 first cabin passengers, 150 second cabin and 460 in the steerage.

### MORE HEROES GET D. S. C.

New Yorkers Among Those Re-  
ceiving War Honors.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The War Department announced today that Gen. Pershing has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following officers and men of the American Expeditionary Force: Lieut.-Col. Edward Martin, Waynesburg, Pa.; Major William H. H. Morris, Germantown, Pa.; Capt. Jabez G. Gholston, Woodland, Miss.; Lieut. S. M. Hankins, Quana, Tex.; Sergeant William J. Ingold, Altoona, Pa.; Corporal Henry B. Glass, Lynchburg, Va.; James T. Jones, Knoxville, Tenn.; Simon E. Longfield, Charlestown, Mass.; James H. Moore, Ridgewood, Mon.; and John W. Morgan, Latonia, Ky.; Mechanic Benjamin E. Foust, Columbia, Mo.; Privates Graydon Garcia, Davis, Tex.; James Gottschalk, Leetonia, Ill.; Joseph Guava, Newark, N. J.; William L. Hausmann, St. Helena, Neb.; Patrick Hendrichs, 1 Broadway, New York; William Howard (no address given); Alva Kane, Sullivan, Kan.; Joseph Keadok, Beaver Dam, Wis.; Charles F. Kearns, Drumwright, Okla.; Edmund Kimball, Somersville, Mass.; Henry Kopp, 491 Stockton street, Brooklyn; Joseph S. Laughlin, Concord, N. C.; and Joseph J. LeMay, Seattle.

## DEPORT AGITATORS, NEWTON DEMANDS

N. Y. Attorney-General Warns  
That Extremists Here Are  
Twins of Russian Reds.

### DOCTRINES IDENTICAL

Says Lenine Carried Out Plans  
Daniel De Leon Conceived  
Here in U. S.

Boston, Sept. 2.—Deportation of the more radical agitators, prosecution of extremists who openly advocate violence and overthrow of the Government, the organization of the veterans of the world war into actively patriotic leagues ever watchful of movements designed to destroy the ideals for which these veterans fought and the initiation of an intensive campaign of Americanism were prescribed to-day by

Charles D. Newton, Attorney General of New York State, as a counter-irritant for Bolshevism in the United States. The Attorney General, who is counsel to the New York State Legislative Committee to Investigate Bolshevism, spoke before the annual convention of the National Association of Attorneys-General here.

Characterizing the Industrial Workers of the World and the more radical Socialist in the United States as "the Bolsheviki of America," Attorney-General Newton declared that there is no fundamental distinction between the ultimate aims of the I. W. W. and the Bolsheviki or between their means and methods of accomplishing these aims.

"What the Bolsheviki did in Russia their American fraternalists, the I. W. W. and other radical Socialists, seek to do in this country," Attorney-General Newton said. "Don't be deceived. The doctrines are twin."

"How are we to handle the problem of radicalism confronting us in this country is the question that is engaging the minds of practically every legislature in the country. Of course, it will become necessary to prosecute and convict some of the more radical ones who have openly defied the law by flagrantly preaching the doctrine of violence and overthrow of government. We cannot permit these anarchists to spread the doctrine of disloyalty."

"I also believe that in deportation lies the most effective means of solving

this problem. Large numbers of these radicals are aliens who have no intention of becoming Americans. They come to this country solely for the purpose of agitating unrest. They should be deported."

"The present immigration laws may be broad enough to permit this deportation, but, if they are not, I believe they should be amended so as to facilitate the deportation of radical agitators. If these laws now permit such deportation and the immigration officials lack the backbone to do their duty in this respect, I believe we should supplant these immigration officials with men who have the courage to handle this situation fearlessly."

"As an additional remedy I would suggest Americanization and the country-wide organization of the veterans of the world war into actively patriotic leagues ever watchful of movements designed to destroy the ideals for which these veterans fought."

"By Americanization I mean intensive instruction in our schools in the ideals and traditions of America, in the nature of her institutions, in the history of these United States. Impart in the minds of our children an appreciation of the liberties America alone can give, the liberties that spring from respect for law and order, obedience to constituted authority; liberties, rights and consequent happiness which are unobtainable in any other country in the world, and you will create in

the new generation an American citizenry that in the years to come will stamp out the last vestige of I. W. W. and kindred creeds."

Attorney-General Newton assailed the claim of prominent radicals that the modern tendency on the part of public officials was to deprive them of the right of free speech.

"Such claims are ridiculous," he declared. "The so-called free speech in which these radicals indulge is anarchy. To permit a foreigner or any one else who enjoys all the privileges our Constitution guarantees to stand on a street corner and indulge in disloyal utterances against our Government is not free speech in the accepted sense of that term. To permit them to do this is simply connivance at treason and sedition. The framers of our Constitution never contemplated tolerance of seditionists and disloyalists."

Declaring that Bolshevism or the Soviet plan of government was of American conception—the records of the legislative committee show that Nikolai Lenine publicly credited Daniel De Leon with the fatherhood of the idea—Attorney-General Newton pointed out that a large number of the active workers aligned with Trotsky and Lenine in the outrage of Russia were educated in radicalism in the slums of Boston, the East Side of New York, the slums of Chicago and the dregs of other large American cities.

"Documents seized by the committee bear out this startling and lamentable

fact," the Attorney-General said, "Trotsky himself formerly resided in New York City and was an active radical propagandist. His present name, Trotsky, is a Russianism adopted to deceive the muckies as to his nationality. His name was Bronstein when he left this country for Russia just before the outbreak of the Russian revolution. He carried from this country the plans for the sovietization of Russia, the details of which were drafted by De Leon."

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THE Delphian oracle exercised its mighty influence over the ancient Greeks, not because it interpreted what had happened—but because it prophesied what was to come.

In this day and age, there's nothing more obsolete than yesterday's newspaper, but there's always a crowd around a bulletin board!

The world moves irresistibly forward—onward. There's no standing still. Those who do not progress fall behind.

What is to be—not what has been—commands

our attention. Interest centers in the future—not in the past.

For ten years the career of the Cole has been characterized by big undertakings.

It was one of the first two American-built eight-cylinder cars. It was the first automobile to which the principles of aerotype construction were applied.

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The Aero-EIGHT was the sponsor of a new fashion in motor cars. The open models came as a complete innovation in body designing and performance efficiency.

The new Aero-EIGHT all-season cars, which have just appeared, are, likewise, exclusively new and advanced conceptions. Their flush panel construction is an advantageous and pleasing departure in coach building.

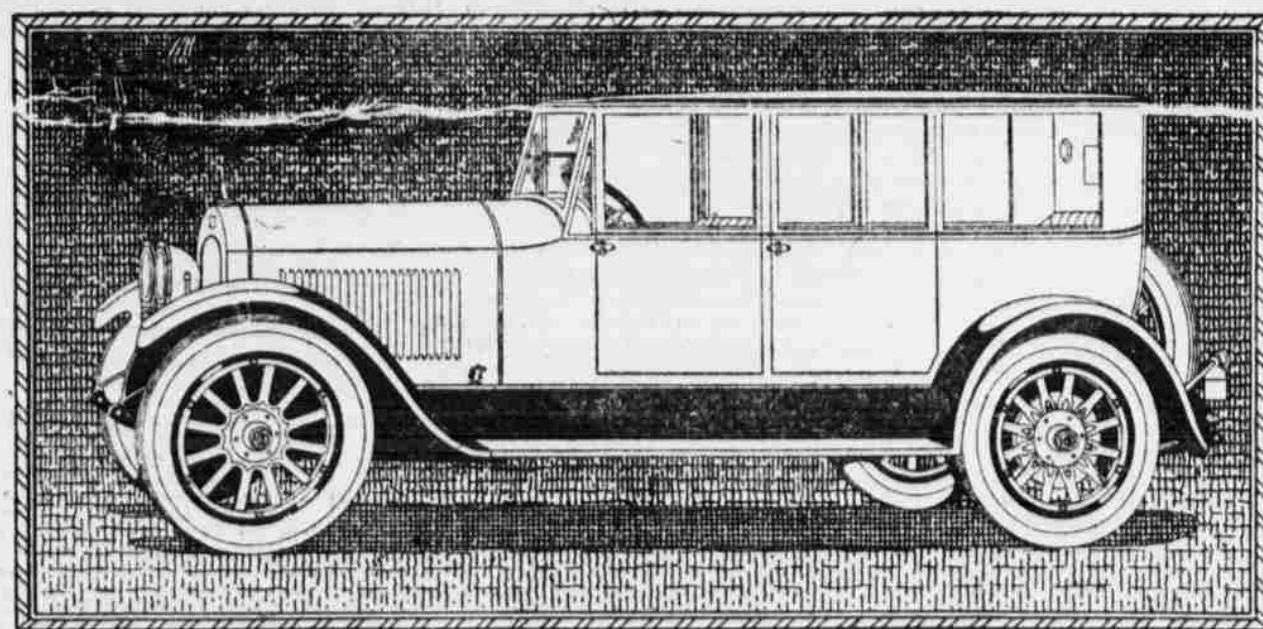
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